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ame will be inserted unless we are specially aunzed by someresponsible person.

## THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds, That round my pathway roar, Do ve not know some spot Where mortals weep no more? Some lone and pleasant dell, Some valley in the west. Where, free from toil and pain, The weary soul may rest? and wind dwindled to a whisper low, eshed for pity as it answered " No."

Teil me, thou mighty deep, Whose billows round me play, Know'st thou some lavored spot, Some island far away, Where weary man may find The plas for which he sighs, Where sorrow never lives, And Telendship never dies? load waves rolling in perpetual flow. and for a while, and sighed, to answer " No.

And thou, screnest moon, That with such boly face, lost look upon the earth Asleep in night's embrace, Il me, in all thy round, Hast thou not seen some spot Where miserable man Might find a happier lot? id a cloud the moon worldrew to wa, da voice sweet but sad, responded, " No."

Tell me, my secret soul, On! tell me Hope and Faith; Is there no resting place From sorrow, sin and death; where no happy spot Where mortals may be bless'd, Where greef may find a baim, And weariness a rest? d then beight wings, and whispered . Yes in

From the New Haven Register.) HAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO? (Cry of the Frds.

at will they do? They will rally to save air land from the for-trom mountain and elen eagth they will come, true-hearted and brave, sads not the winds, controls not the wave, thinks he to conquer firm patriots-when nding for rights, they determine to be, gh tyrants should threaten -- unshackled and

it will they do? What they ever have done! sceasingly toil for freedom and truth, shrink from the conflict, till victory won, see the work ended, so nobly begun. e wisdom of age, the vieror of vonth. unite in the effort-bless'd may it be. tao cloud may darken the home of the tree.

at will they do ? They will stead fast remain, With principles pure, with purposes high, a laws of their country will firmly sustain, or Liberty's cause, will fondly retain; her aid they will hasten when danger is nigh this! will they do, who determine to belever oppose-unshackled and free !

THE OLD SOLDIER'S STORY. few days since I stopped at a public house in in, and while my horse was eating. I sat down bar room, and heard a sensible old man relate ubstance of the enclosed account:

During the revolutionary war, there was a point and on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and not far ant from New York, which was the scene of a dy conflict. There were about three hundred next to the river, from which the wood and er had been cleared off; back of this was a heaeest. On this cleared point, a large number of cattle, destined to supply the American army, splaced. Four or five miles distant, in New Jersey were three thousand light intantry, under the tand of Latayette. I was one of that detachat. Our business was to see that the cattle were aken from the point by the enemy.

e morning, intelligence was brought into camp

several vessels had approached the point, and

its large body of British soldiers were Landing. regiment was ordered to march immediately for point. Ruius Putnam, a nephew of the old Gen-was our Colonel. He was well stocked with entrain mettle. He was a brave officer. I never discern that he was not just as selfof when going into battle as when sitting in We made a hurried murch and upon apthe edge of the woods, the Colonel order-Adjutant to go forward and see where the were, and what was their number. The Adson returned, and reported they were formom the shore in three columns, and he should soon as possible, and tell Latayette to come When the Adjutant had gone, Col. Putnam p to my Captain, who was Daniel Shays, of memory, and said he, Well Captain shall we be playing with them until the Geomes.' That must be as you please, replied Shays. Orders were soon given to advance open land upon the point. We now stood open land upon the point. face to our foes. Firing very soon commen-Cannon from the the shipping in the river poor th their vollies; and small arms did fatal execu-Guine Putnam rode back and forth in front regiment, as calm as a man at home, though alls were whistling past him in every direction. ad worked very fast, and for one regiment. great noise. The corporal at my right (ad ed a ball through the body, and fell dying. I oung, and a dying man at my feet, bleeding

issued from the wood. Never small I forget the strong waste the paint from their faces, by up their feelings of that mement. Wellington was hardly maspectading roles and invender, and avoid as more picused to see Blucker in the bartle of Water.

them a little' Lalayette at that moment seemed full | rands. They could only justify it at the time as the devil drace the hogs." The effects of his presence and his words was astonishing, every heart ments of their 'moral sublinary' and 'doep polineal beat quick and fell. We did rush on, and such a wisdom?" scene of carriage my eyes never saw. At first the British force charged to nicet us, but they could not sed with such a publication. It will be useful to the stand against us, and fled from the shore; we followed them and drove them into the water; of the three thousand about lifteen hundred got abourd the vessels. The rest were slain, and most of themat the point of the bayonet.

I have described to you the most painfully interesting and horrid scene I had ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing man. I fought because I thought it to be my duty."- Greenfield Mercury.

## A MONUMENT OF FOLLY !

If ever there was a Party which lowered the tone of the public morals, debased the public taste, degraded the American character, attacked the very foundation of our institutions, threw a contempt upon the capacity of the people for self-government it is this many-headed, many mouthed, many-hued, monstrous combination of the odds and ends of all parties, commonly called the Whig party. They would, indeed, better deserve the title of the Hambug Party. If there ever was a party, which has justly provoked the indignation of the present age, the satire of foreign countries, and the scorn of posterity, it is this very party. If ever there was a party, which should invoke obliston for all its side ulous and mischievous transgressions, it is the pully If there ever was a party, who should pray but the waters of Lethe to pass over the transactions of the present campaign, their insidents humbugs, their relicultus munmarica, their log cabin and coon skin system, their elaborate processions and bannered inscriptions, their systematic scheme to strike the senses and captivate the passions of the people, it is this very party. They ought to blush for their fol-lies and their farces. They ought to be assumed of the fricks they have practised, the deceptions they have employed, the devices they have exercised to mystify and satisfy the Public-the want of courage and at candor they have evinced in developing their various principles-their bland support of an uncapiciated candidate, who was alread to express be opinions, lest be might offend some parton of he own brands—and their virtual co-operation with the left Abolttomists of the North. They ought to blosh for all the humbers of the stang-wantigers who have strutted and transpooned over the land-and for all the vic inventions of their keimel presses. They ought to ask parden of their Country, and promise to son no more. Instead of reserving any momentoof the late campaign, they should desire to blot it out forever. Instead of preserving any memory of neir imparalleled teamentoms, they should have been anxious to sweep every monument of their foldots which they have east upon her lair escutch con they ought almost to have been subjected to a sould rependice with that which the Cotton Chara-would have inflicted upon its offending Noise. We have head and maken seet, in how trace of an Ocurof torches or in the depth of the night; not by the hands of the hirelings, but by their own hands; by the hands of those, who ostentationsly raised those temples of human foly; they might have approached every log cabin in the land, in the populous Metropolis, or in the fields of the country; they should have taken them down log by log; and with he drawn from the Heavens, have consumed the piece by piece, and then scattered their asiles to the four winds of Heaven. To make the abmement complete, they ought to have sworn never to repeat such offences against good taste and sound morals -but to determine henceforth, instead of stulldying the People, to calighten them-instead of disqualitying them for the duties of self-government, to enarge their minds, to address their understandings, to educate and to inform them-instead of building log cabins, to crect school houses-instead of squate dering their own precious time, their admirable labents, their full purses to decrive and har bog a generous people, they should appropriate their best faculties in enlarging our Literary Fund, and giving to it a wiser and more salutary direction.-But w ask no such penance now. All we desire is, to see further, efforts made to insult and to deceive

rginia. We do not demand of them to repent, out we conjure them to sin no more. But instead of wiping out all the past-instead of obliterating the lones they have perpetrated-instead of deprecating the satirical censures of foreign nation-, which are sure to fall upon us from the humbugs which have been practised by the Whigs, and from the manner in which Gen. W. H. Harrison has been elected, what shall we think of the additional folly which would almost imprously preserve the mementoes of the past and hand them down to distant countries and to future ages? What shall we think of the latuity of David Hoffman of Baltimore, who proposes to embody in one volume all the incidents of the late campaign? If he does not present all, he is a faithless Historian. It he does preserve all, he casts a blot upon his own party and upon the present age. Let him take either norn of the dilemma he pleases-and let him digest, with what appetite he may, the following just and golling saure from the Pennsylvanian of Philadelphia. Richmond Enquirer.

(From the Pennsylvanian of Nov. 22.)
"Harrisoniana.-Mir David Hoffman of Baltimore, has issued an address to the friends of General Harrison, amounting his intention to prejaand publish a work to be called 'Harrisonian the Political and Civil Chronicies of the Esection William Henry Harrison, intended to immortance the shore in three columns, and he should be columns contained about one thousand part of the gentleman of North Bend. Mr Hoffman Then, said the Colonel, 'ride back to the speaks of the campaign, so far as the successful party were concerned, as 'a great noral picture, juli of subhmity and charged with deep political wisdom,' and among other evidences of this, he proposes to give 'Scicetions from the Melodics,' being extracis doubtless from the rousing Tip songs in the book with the 'valler kiver,' together with chronological notices of the festivals and 'accounts of the various articles manufactured for sale, as promotive of the cause, such doubtless as log cabin moff-boxes,cider barrel canes, coon breast pins, and other moral su blimities' and 'deep political wisdom' of that sock-Ems, to be sure, a no particular business of ours; but the Whig party should call loudly and earnestly upon Mr. David Frodman to spare them the infliction Preserve me from the ratione of that," stad Napoieon, when certain injudicious friends wished to tanouize one of his obscure ancestors; and, though

Lalayette with the main holy of the light healtry. The performers, having accomplished their object. more picased to see Blacher in the bartle of Water.

In much as possible bringing to mind their poercius into than we were to see our brathers in arms.

The mun body formed at once, upon our left.—

Lafavette rude forward, (an excellent officer; and know nothing of the differences of time and the fitnever did he fill my eye so entirely as at that mo- ness of things-from the trowning looks with when neat,) though a stripling in appearance, in action all proposals for post-election counts in parades, and e was a man; and had Cornwallis seen him us we | cider-barrel revellies, are received by judicious Fethen saw him, he would not have colled him the deral journals, that they would willingly suffer such boy. As he approached, 'Col. Potnam,' said he, matters to sink into oblivion, now that they have how dared you are before I arrived? "Oh!" said served their turn. The more discreet of our appothe Colonel, 11 thought I would be playing with pents are heartily astrained of their late modus open of energy and sie; turning towards the last, and experiment in the last resort, and reminiscences of with a could, distinct voice, marked by his French, time the 'stoop in conquer' and capers in the form accent, said he . We fire no more - the schole line, are anything but agreeable : They would be part the devil drave the hogs. The effects of his pre-

> "For our own part, however, we should be pleacommunity, and a salutary lesson, to posterity, a long as the republic endures. A more mortily as yet wholesome recollection could not be presented to the people, than a full account of the means by which the Democracy was defeated in 1840. We would have the whole pageant continually before their eyes, and trust that Mr. Hoffman will afford a panoramic view of Harrisonism from first to last, showing how upour and excitement-log cabins and older barrels- valler kivered song books and tinerant melodists-Tom Corwin's buggies, and dandies in hunting shirts-canes and breast pinsflags and flummery-trones and demoralization, reached the 'moral subime' of trampling principle, argument and truth for a moment to the carth, and flourished over them.' Keep it before the people by all means. Let them ponder and reflect spot it, and, by way of a light to illuminate the scene, is Mr Hudman also state the amount of money expended by his friends in the coarse of the campaign how much in Pennsylvania, and how much in other sections of the Union, that some estimate may be ormed of the cost of the victory and the eash expended to secure an election. Deep political was

> [Let us have, at all events, the Portraits of the enerant David Hoffman of Baltimures and the Hunting-short General Lesshe Combs of Kentucky, and of Bacr, the Biacksmith of Ohio, grocing the

EXTRACT from the message of Governor Henagan to the Legislature of South Carolina, South Carobna cannot be an indifferent spectator of the great political struggle which is going on in our country. Never, I believe, since the organization of our government, has there been a struggle of more fearful importance. For mamy years, she has forborne from taking part in the election for President of the United States, because, she could not have done so without compromitting her principles. Her political position was peculiar, and it was right and proper, that she should not aid in putting nito power, men who were only known as enemies of her best interests. At the late Presidential election, she refused to vote for either of the parament candilates, preferring to hold herself uncommitted, and judge the Administration by its measures. Mr. Van Bunen was e-cied, and it is not to be dishes out of existence. In justice to the country whom guised, that she indu ged toward him feelings of strong opposition. It is not necessary here to review particularly the causes which separated her from his party. It is enough to say, thus Gen Jackson ferfeited her support, by Ins practical abandonment of the conservative doctrine of State sovereignty, and that Mr. VAN BUREN, it was believed, would tread in his footsteps. But the maxim of our State, "is principles, not men." She has carefully watched the Administration, and found it essentially Republican. Whatever may have been the grounds of former objection i Mr. VAN BUREN, they are essentially removed. The party which supposts him, has committed aself to principles, which she cannot repudiate, and unfuried that flag, under which, if true to hersell, she cannot fail to raily. The struggle which is going on between the contending parties, is essentially a struggle between Republicanism and Federalism. If we look at the elements of the self-styled Whig party, we find peculiar cause for apprehension. That sagacious stateman, Mr. JEFFERSON, predicted that the Federalists would change then name, and, under false pretences, again attempt to get into power. It is even so now, and a party-exhibiting every hoe and shade of opinion, has arrogated to itself a name, consecrated by the most glorious associntion, only, it is to be feared, for the purposes of imposture and delusion. While, as a body, it has made no exposition of its principles, its prominent members, in different parts of the country, have professed every thing. The Convention which nominated General Harmison, was composed of men of every possible political complexion. The very attempt to declare its furth, would have been fatal to the party .-What then was done? The most studious concealment was agreed upon, and the members of the party generally, were permitted to make whatever pledges they thought adapted to the respective latitudes in which they lived -The most has been made of this gracious privilege; and I hesitate not to say, that in the whole round of political questions, there is not one which the Harrison party is not solemuly pledged, by some of its prominent leaders.---Who will unravel the intricate web of modern Whiggery? It is on thing in Vermont, and in other thing in Georgia. It is Taoff and Acti Tariff. Bank and Anti-Bank, Abolition and Anti-Aboltton; "all things to all men." At the North, it is Federalism, in its highest estate; at the South, it is State Rights: It is certainly something singular, in the history of this country, that a convention should assemble for the important purpose of making a President and refuse to declare its principles. Can South Carolina give her aid and sympathies to a party whose designs are thus hidden and mysterious! Is she prepared

ng cry of revolvtion? But the present Administration is most solemoly pledged to those principles, which we hold as dear and sacred. We have not only the pledge of Mr. VAN BUREN, but what is better the unantmous pledge of the party which sustains him--The Convention, which nominated him for re-election, took its position boldly, and without disguise. Pledged as it is to the doctrine of strict construction, and the unqualified support of the peculiar institutions of the South, we find emping, might cause my color to fide a little doubtiess has good taste enough to see it as serious prove. The political faith of that body, is the save by the outliers, when grand have also proved forward, 'George' said tended book on "Gammontain," be it as serious prove. The political faith of that body, is the save by the outliers, when grand have a language will allow can faith of the party throughout the country. There we well exist and pompous in its tone as language will allow can.

to battle for, she knows not what? To forget her

ownprinciples, and join in the wild and madden-

was as good as his word, he took the corporal's gure and used it. Sharps was the best Captain I ever causing pointed saire, the more pungent because served under. He was boild and kind. I was best undertained. There is nothing so injudiceous as the face is overful in a position of the face is overful. It is not for us to speculate upon the lacerated feet at every tread; yet we uphraided they good the twenty second time, when General inspections of the bulesque after the face is overful. which placed him and his party in their present position. The contest is for principle, and we can be true to our selves, only by giving him, our countenance and supports

There can be no good reason why South Car-

ing should preserve an aintude of neutrality;

but, opposed as she is to the motley combination which forms the Whig party it becomes her to vote against its monstrous pretentions. When we contemplate the deep delusion of su many onsands of the Southern people, we want words to express our astomshment. That so large a portion should have been entired from their proper alleg ance, and drawn into the support of a party which has no affiliation with them, against of administration which at a period of peculiar per l, has pledged its whole power to the support of our rights and interests, is a political phenomenon whomas surely exhibited. But while wa regret this division, we findly tope that the day is not far distant, when the South wall be united t a man, on the ground now occupied by our State

Threatening as may be the signs of the times. we will not despair of the Republic. There must be sufficient virue and intelligence in people, to awaken them sooner or later, from the delus under which they labor. When General HARRIson comes into power, a brief period, I think, will develope the character of his administration. and vindicate fully the course of South Carolina In contemplating the present condition o things, nothing alarms me so much for the sta-

bility of our political institutions, as the growing orruption in our elections. The monstrou frauds which have been developed in many parts of our conutry, must awaken in the bosom of the patriot, emotions of the most painful character. Our only security rests in the punity of the elective franchise. If men are to be sold quered. in the market like cattle, soon our country will not be the nursery of freemen, but the miscrable abode of degraded slaves. From the peculiar nature of our political organization, putity in elections is indispensable. The sovereign power resides in the people, and if they become unfit for the purposes of government, all is lost. 1 am sorry to believe that, throughout, our country, the spirit of party has, to a great extent, ta ken the place of patrionsm. Love of country is emerged in party devotion; and under this fell influence, principle is forgotten, the Constitution violated, the rights of States invaded, and the public morals trodden under foot. It becomes us, fellow-cargers, as the people of one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, to guard against this most destructive influence, and do our duty to our common country. I feel assured that the present Presidential canvass, has been marked by deeper and more wide spread corruption, than any former event in our history, and that, if the pure and virtuous of the land do not soon come to the rescue, we will, ere long, be

involved in all the perils of a bloody revolution

Would I could believe that this was but a pic

ture of lancy, and not the sober dictate of reson. Thou hait be true that South Carolina has not reached that depth of corruption, which we find in the more crowded communities of other sections, she cannot claim exemption. There is so often an impurity in our elections, which discreditable to a virtuous and enlightened por pie. Too often we see tymotimes friendigh wisdom, vice over virtue. It is not to be discuss ed, that here hundreds, sell their votes for mo nev and and for whokey, and that, in many instances, he whose virue and independence preserve him from the common demonstrates practices of candidate, is hunted down and sacra fied as, a victim. The practice of latting of elections, is a most profile source of corruption The nest important of all the privileges of a freeman, is converted into an occasion for ministering to avarice and cupidity, and arousing the worst passions of our nature. It is a me anchoby fact, that from the nettiest District Election. to the Presidency of the United States, multitudes are controlled in their votes, by the pecuni ary interests which they have at stake, and the highest qualifications, and most brilliant services, are thus entirely disregarded. That man is blind indeed, who upon reflection, does not perceive the enormity of the evil, and that we must fall seneath the punderous mass of corruption, which is rapidly accumulating, unless it is soon counteracted: I call upon every mon in South Carolina; to exert his best efforts to preserving the purity of the elective trancluse; to take his stand against that spirit or beentousness, which, in the name of freedom, is deliving far and wide as destructive influences. I test that the people of our beloved State, will give to this subject their calmest consideration; that un enlightened public o ponton will purify the ballot box, and that the day is not far distant, when he who would offer bribe to a freeman, shall be branded with ignominy and disgrace. If our common Government is destined to fall, let us to the last, acquit ourselves like men amid the general degeneracy, and prove that we are worthy of true and rational lib

## CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

In no instauce, perhaps, was Washington's fluence with the army so strikingly exempliplitied, as in his attack on the enemy at Trenton O'er and o'er have I listened with intense anxiety, in the day of my boyhood, whilst my now deoted sire, who fought and bied on that proud ield, recited, with thrilling interest, all that reluted to the enterprise. It was on a December's night (would be say) when our hitle beartbroken army halted on the banks of the Delaware. That night was dark, cheerless, tempestaous, and bore a strong resemblance to our country's fortunes. It seemed as it. Heaven and earth had conspired our destruction. The clouds lowered-darkness and the storm came on a space. The snow and the had descended, beating with unmitigated violence upon the supperless, half-clad shivering soldier, and in the roarings of the flood, and the wailings of the storm were heard by fancy's ear the knell of our hopes, and the dirge of liber-The impetitous over was filled with floating ice an attempt to cross it at that time, and under such circumstances, seemed a desperate enterprise : Vet it was undertaken, and thanks be to God and Washington, it was accomplished.

From where we landed on the Jersey shore to Trenton was about ome miles, and on the whole Winggery can scarcely crous to be a rapport in it is nothing to condemn, but much to ap- line of march there was scarcely a word uttered, doubtiess has good taste enough to see that the headed book on "Gammontann," be it as serious prove. The political faith of that body, is the save by the officers, when giving some order .--

shot, that the blood gushed from our frozen and becerated feet at every tread; yet we upbraided or, complained not, but marched steadily and arraly, though mountfully onward, resolved to persevere to the untermost, not for our country-our country, alast we had given up for last.--Not for ourselvost life for us no longer was a charm-hat because such was the will of our beloved chief, "twas for Washington alone we were willing to make the sucrifice. within sight of the enemy's encampments, we were ordered to form a fine when Washington reviewed us. Pale and emagnated, disputted and exhausted, we presented a most unwarlike and melancholy aspect. The paternal type of our clitel was quick to discover the extent of our sufferings, and acknowledge them with his tears, but suddenly checking his emotions, he reminded us that our country, and all that we held dear, the expenses of living are greatly augmented !was staken upon the coming battle.

As he spoke, we began to gather ourselves up and rally our energies; every man gir ped his ms more firmly-and the cienched hand, and the compressed by, and the steadfast look and the kort brow, told the soul's resolve. Washington observed as well; then did be exhort as with all the tervoor of his soul, "on yonder field to conquer or die the death of the brave." At that instant the glorious sun, as if in prophetic token of our success! burst forth in all its splendour, bathing in h gold light the blue falls of Jersey. Our chief, with exuitation, hailed the scene; then casting his dou to to the winds, and calling on the " God of baules," and his faithful soldiers, led on the bons in human life more hopeles-ly unhappy the charge. The conflict was herce and bloody. For more than twenty minutes not a gun fired--the sobre and the bayonet did the work of destruction twas a hufficane of fire, and steel, and death. -There did we stand, [would be say,] there did we stand " foot to foot, and bilt to hilt," with the serried for Land where we stood, we died or con-

If the contract of one generation, he not binding on another, how will the State Bonds payable fifty years benee, be paul. What pro pact is there, that e people of the third generation to come, will more submit to have their labor and property, taken from them 1 - pay the debts of a lew desperate spe-culations, wins floorance at Jackson in 1838 and 1839? If the people of the United States refused be pay a tax of four eenis on ten, and revolution ized the Government rather than submit to it, will their decendants tax themselves to the amount of even milions, for the benefit of a set of corrup gambiers in England and the United States? The expectation is preposterous. If they were able con mently to pay the debt, they would be guilty of neral treason by doing sin. To pay these State fromis, would be to encourage a vice that is more over-spreading our land in the end it would head in vitably to the overthrow of all reputhean institu ons. The idea of taxing the people of this state o pay seven millions of dulars, squandered by a few by sically impressible. The creation of State Bonds ew up under the hedering care of the lare United States Bank, and a has extended so faction overal nates are reduced to backruptey by it. Histowever he practice is to be encouraged by the people and made as plenty, as exer Brandon mores were. H sture generati as are to be taxed, and should prove base enough to subject to it, let us give them a heaby border. If the execut of postericy is to be soul, for present gratification, let us ui have a chance,— Make State Bonds as plenty as old newspapers, and have a four devision maken the the delitors of the Union Bank and sucking fund disgorge their surpling Wa have no objections that they bind us not to sethem below par; it is an easy matter to get over uch difficulties, when you have money in your

Airssissippi Bonds will soon be as plenty in London, and every place else, where rogues, muney and tools do congregate, as leaves in automin-It the people are to be taxed, we go for a new and

extensive crop of State Bonds. If the tax is levied per capita, embracing load ers, producers, and all who vote, it will amount next year, to about one hundred and thirty dollars each. When the tax law is passed, how will t be collected off the loafers and that class of men, the borrowers, who are its only advocates Will it not be accompanied by another law authorizing the sale of white men for their taxes If not, the solvent men would have to pay for the logiers, and their tax would be quadrupled. We say quadrupled, because we think there are about four loafers in this State for every man who lives by industry. Now, we all know that our gentlemen loafers, and that still more degraded class who have become pampered on bank credits, would never permit themselves to be sold. We would like to see the man with nerve enough to but for them, even if he could render them useful, They are too strong, and would rebel. We beheve there are now about thirty candidates for the office of tax collector of this county, but the whole would not be able to collect it, if the bankers and stockpobbers are to legislate for us .-Vicksburg Sentinel.

AN ACTOR'S DEATH .- The English journals contain a striking motice of the death of an actor named Polmer. It appears that he had for some time been laboring under personal difficulties and great men-ial districes. The manager of the theatre, a gentleman named Assen, prevailed on him to perform the Stranger, on the tight of July; and the representation was as fine that, by general desire, he was induced to repeat it. While rehearing on the more ing of the performance, he received an express relaving the sudden death of his son. The play of course, was deferred, for the wretaked ather was carried all out sens less from the Theatre. After some days he was urged to re-appear, and the life ken spirited man made but little resistance. He arrived at the theatre tolerably cain in the evening but was adent, while respect for his un-fortunes threw a solemnity over the generally gay greenroom. He went through the play a must mechan ically and the fourth act, when the Stranger has to refer to his children. He was dreadfully agitated the audience feering too deeply even to encourage man; finally in uttering the deeply the well known words, "There is another and a better world!" he expired-a case, if there ever was one, of a broken heart. The theatre was closed for some time ofter waids. On the day of his burial, prayers being read over the body, it was committed to a grave seven feet deep, dog in a rock. The coffin was o oak covered with a back cloth, and on the plate was sumply inscribed, "Mr John Palmer agent 53."-As tone was to be piaced at the head of the grave, with the very words he had spoken in the character of the Stranger :

"There is another and a better world t"

We find the following bit of humor in the N. Orleans + Cresent City." The gentleman who left his penknife upon our table yesterday, is requested to call and shar-

POOR WOMEN! What shall be done (it cannot be asked to m) for the thousands ofwretched ismales at

obliged to labour with more incessant asthan Algerine slaves, to gain a scanty subsis-Women who are under the necessity of suj ing themselves by minual operations are oppressed by our moneyed system than the persons. It is the natural operation of the tem to bear heaviest on the wonkest and helpless. During the summer months, or business is most active, the females who st by needle work (slop work, as it is fami called) can barely maintain themselves by the most exertion. If they are widows and children, their embarrassments are necession morea-ed. What, then, must be their situality in winter, when their business is for several mo in a state of comparative inactivity, and when At that season there is no doubt but that many at them suffer. Suffer! Who can estimate the sufferings of the mother who hears the tonci ng appeals of her infant children, for bread, and has no ability to supply their wants ! Who can picture the apprehensions of such a parent? anguish of contemplating the likelihood of a child's perishing with the cold ? There is sou thing in such things too horrible for the page fiction-too intensely agonizing for the miniof the stage. And yet such occurrences to shocking to divolge it) are frequent in real Every large city produces its examples annual with hideous regularity. There are few and the condition of a widowed woman with small children depending for support on her daily to-The wants of her little family must continually exhaust her means, so that the strictest fragality cannot enable her to lay by aught for those of ingencies and calamities to which all are ject. If there is any benevolent assistance i dispensed, such are the objects that should ... the first offering .- Phil. Ledger.

The Wife .- Woman's love, the rose bloom n the and desert, spreads its rays over the bar rea planes of the busian heart, and while all around t is blank and desolate, it rises more strength -ed from the absence of every other charm. 18 no situation does the love of woman appear and a cantiful than in the wife; parents, brothers at nends have clauss upon the affections-but ave of a wife is of a distinct and different mate

A daughter may yield her life to the prese on of a parent-a sister may devote herself in a suffering brother-but the feelings which me her to time conduct, are not such as those which lead a wife to follow the husband of ther choose. brough every pain and perd that can beful him. to watch over hon in danger-to cheer him in an versity -- and even remain unaltered at his side. he depths of ignominy and shame.

Commun. -- Tell me not of the trim, prec y arranged homes, where there are no calldres saliere," as the good German has it, " the flyir ilways hang straight on the wall"--tell me nor of he never disturbed nights and days; of the tragod, unanxious hearts, where conferen are not care not for these things. God send children ( another purpose than merely to keep up the raclo enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and to of kindly sympathies and affections-to ands higher mine, and call out all our faculties extend enterprise and existion -- to bring rot . our Breside bright faces and happy smiles, loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Fut every day, that he has gladdened the earth w hale children! -- Mary Howitt.

Virginia .- It affords us pleasure to withthe unterrified Commonwealth" -- the land of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, preserving her pristing principles, and sustaining the Der cratic flag. Virginia gives her vote to Marion Van Buren, by a majority of several thousand There was not a State in the Union whose I we should have deplored so much as that whcomains the urn of Jefferson. Well and not has the battle been there fought and woo. In mortal honor to Thomas Ritchie-the fearle Editor-who has so well contested this battle, We honor him for his worth, for his zeal, for his honesty, and for his principles. There have been grants in the field in this great contest in Virgin a The fame of her William Smith, her Hollida and others, have extended to other States. W honor and respect them, and never did Virginian Democracy, and Virginian principles, share with brighter effulgence than at this moment. Let us rally around the good old chadel, and save the country and the Constitution. She has stood firm amid all trials-- unterrified" in every stormundecrived by her spostate son. " Old Virginia ever dear."-Times.

LET THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH Remember what has been promised them by a change. Higher prices for the produce of the farmer. An increase of from five to ten dollars per month on the wages of labor. The Abolition of slavery, a National Bank, and a high tariff.-

LET THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH Remember what has been promised them by a change. No internal improvements. No Na ional Bank. No Turiff; and no Abolitionism Remember all ! and see that their promises and oblided to the letter.

HINTS TO POOR MEN .- If a man twenty me years of age begins to save a dollar a week and put it into interests every year, he would have at thirty-one years of age, \$560; at forty-one, \$1,690; at fifty one, \$3,680; at sixty-one, \$6, 450; at seventy-one, \$11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we reflect how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances might do for his family by these sums, we cannot help feeling surprised hat there are so few savers of one dollar a week

Berring .- Some of the prominent politicians of th parties, have been severe losers by bets upon he result of our recent elections. Aside from the moral and political mischiels of the practice of betng upon elections, the uncertain contingencies of se popular vote, are such as to warn any man of ordinary caution from risking his money upon suc-

Remedy for a fit of Ambition -- Go into the churchyard, and read the gravestones. They will tell you the end of ambinion. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.